# The Soybean Digest



## Domestic Oils Only!

## NEW DISEASE STUDIES
## JUNE CROP REPORT

*Official Publication*
OF
THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 4 • NUMBER 8 • JUNE • 1944

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944

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# "Delivering the Goods" for Victory!

This photo taken "Somewhere in Italy" tells more about Multiwall Paper Bags than could be expressed in thousands of words. (1) The foodstuffs are right up where the fighting men need them; (2) kid gloves were not used to handle the bags; (3) not a single bag has broken, not a pound of flour has been lost, despite abrasion from G.I. trench shoes.

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# THE Soybean Digest

GEO. M. STRAYER, Editor KENT PELLETT, Managing Editor

Publishers' Representatives: Ewing-Hutchinson Co., Chicago

Vol. 4 JUNE ☆ 1944 No. 8


IN THIS ISSUE



**Silver Jubilee** September 12-13, 1944. Paste the dates on your hat or any other convenient place where they will be seen and remembered. They are the dates of the Silver Jubilee of the American Soybean Association at the University of Illinois.

The Silver Jubilee will not be just another convention. It climaxes 25 years of soybean history. And is there another crop in America to which a quarter-century has meant so much?

When Taylor Fouts became first president of A. S. A. at Camden, Ind., in 1920, soybeans were only a minor forage crop. Comparatively few Americans had ever heard of them, although they had been under experimentation at state experiment stations for 30 years. Enthusiasts who saw enough future in the crop to organize the American Soybean Association were spoken of rather patronizingly as "soybean nuts." (They were dignified as "soy bean pioneers" only after the soybean became invested with the aura of a little history in this country.)

The year A. S. A. was founded, Illinois, then as now the center of soybean production, harvested only 4,000 acres of soybeans. The same state harvested 3.4 million acres in 1943. Soybean processing did not become established as a business until almost a decade after the founding of the Association.

Development and change have been so fast-paced that it may give us something of a jolt to recall that just a few years ago the major portion of the soybean acreage in the United States was still grown for forage.

Soybeans as a crop are as old as history in the Orient. The contributions of countless unnamed tillers of the soil went into their development. Not so in the United States. The efforts of a limited number of men, most of them still active today, in the government, the colleges, among the growers and in industry, are mainly responsible for the present importance of soybeans in our national economy. In the main these men have been the spark plugs and chief supporters of A. S. A. Observance of our 25th milestone is recognition of their work and of the substantial achievements of the industry to date.

The program which is now in preparation at Urbana promises to be outstanding in every way. Watch for its announcement and keep the dates September 12-13 open for attendance.

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**Weather Man Has His Say** Once again the national soybean goals are being met. After months of uncertainty, and various kinds of inducements, the weather man took a hand. With a late spring, torrential rains and floods, various other crop acreages were cut. Some areas were wet at corn planting time. Soybeans were the beneficiaries. Such soybean acreage as is not already in the ground, is being seeded very rapidly as *The Soybean Digest* goes to press.

Stop us if we are wrong, but it is our recollection that the nation's farmers have not fallen down on a single important food goal since the war began. It is certain that all soybean goals have been met. Now that our boys are meeting their greatest trials on battle fronts all over the world, this record should give us in the soybean industry a rather comfortable feeling.

Of course planting the acreage does not necessarily mean a crop, and prospects in some sections are not too encouraging, at this time.

Perhaps our luck will not hold long enough to bring on a bumper soybean crop the third year in succession. Even with our increased acreage we may not top the 200 million bushel record of 1943. But we are going to try, and the decision is in the lap of the gods.

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**The Yield Contests** More states are now holding annual soybean yield contests. Indiana held the first such contest in 1940. Sixty-five participated in the Indiana contest last year. Iowa and Illinois followed suit in 1941. Missouri staged its first program, a very successful one, in 1943.

And now, J. C. Swinbank, secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Association, has announced a state soybean yield contest for that state's farmers this year. It may be anticipated that other states will hold such contests in the future.

It was to obtain answers to the puzzling questions that besiege growers of any new crop, to provide a growing body of knowledge gathered direct from the growers themselves to supplement experiment station data, and to reward the most successful contestants, that the yield contests were inaugurated. The impressive body of results from these contests, which is being published from time to time in *The Soybean Digest*, is evidence that they are being very successful in achieving their aims.

There is still time to enter several of the yield contests in 1944. This is a good step for the aid of the nation and for your own instruction and profit.




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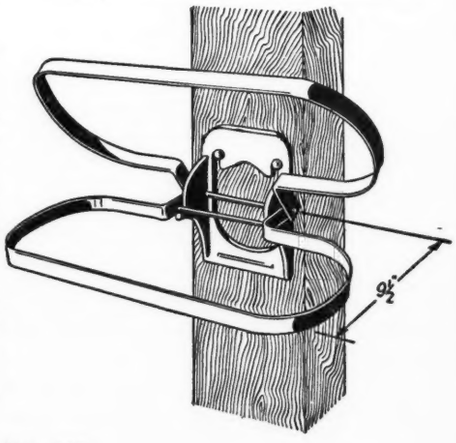


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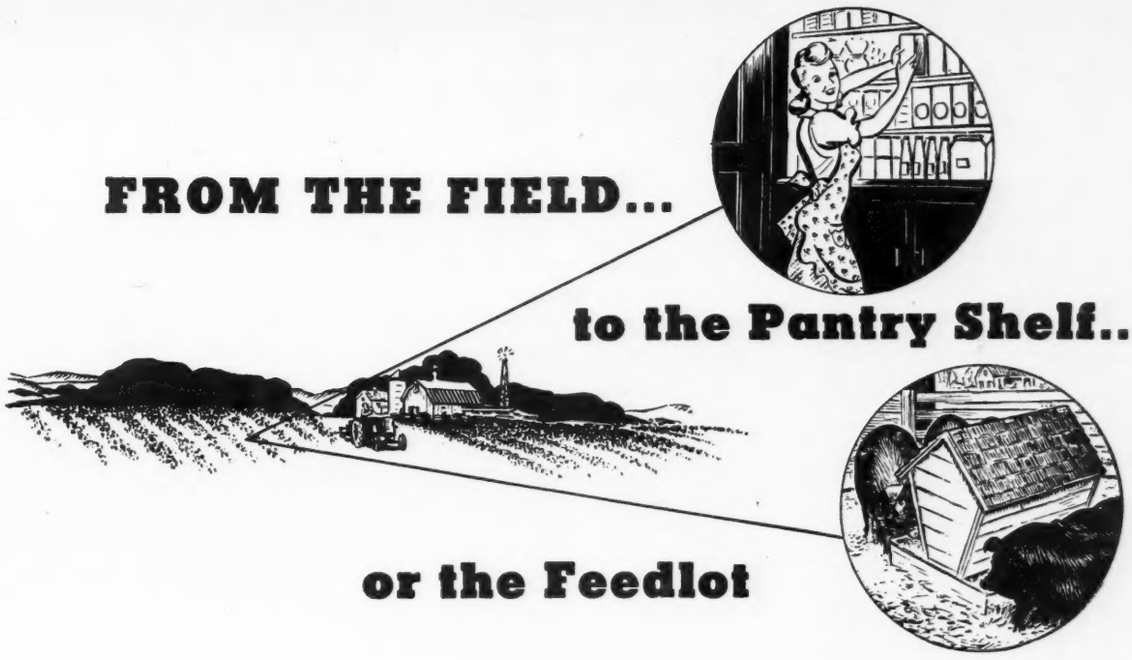


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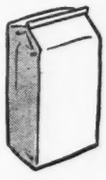

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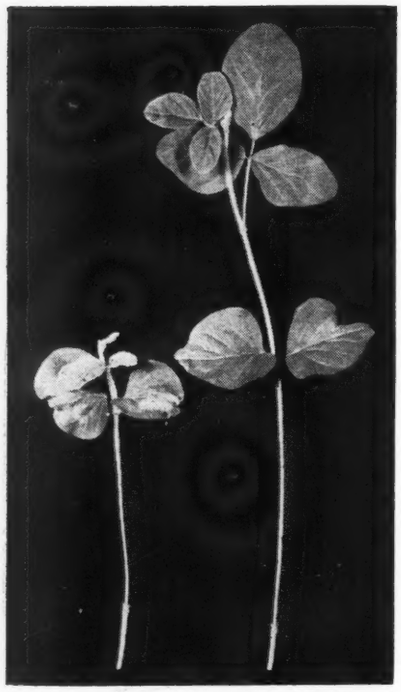


Fig. 1. The young plant above is dwarfed and deformed from infection with the bud blight virus. Plants in all stages of development are attacked, but only in the young expanding tissues.

Fig. 2 (right). Leaves infected with the Bacterial Pustule disease. This is perhaps the most prevalent and, in damp seasons, one of the most destructive diseases of soybeans in the north-central states. The leaf at the left had turned yellow and was at the point of falling off. Much loss of green leaf surface and defoliation may occur prematurely.

Fig. 3 (below). Pod spotting caused by the bud blight (tobacco ring spot) virus. When the seeds are about half grown the pods are apt to drop off (photograph by R. W. Samson).

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN SOYBEAN

# Disease Studies

● *The U. S. Department of Agriculture and state experiment stations are doing research work on soybean diseases which may offer a real future threat to the crop unless decisive steps are taken to combat them. Diseases are a special problem in the South.*


**By BENJAMIN KOEHLER**

Chief, Crop Pathology
Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station


IN U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1937 entitled, "Soybean Diseases and Their Control" a fairly good summary is given of what was known about soybean diseases in the United States two years ago. Recently new information or concepts about soybean diseases have been obtained. These concepts will be discussed in this article under three headings: the high disease hazard to soybeans in the southern part of the United States; bud blight, a rather new disease occurring in the northern Mississippi Valley; and the results of seed treatment tests conducted in the central and eastern states.

*SERIOUS HAZARD SOUTH*

In the South the summer rainfall and humidity averages considerably higher than in the North. This is especially conducive to increased damage by leaf spotting and blight disease, and to seed infection and rot in the pods as they mature. Charcoal rot[1] increases in prevalence as one goes southward and Sclerotial Blight is found only in the South. Although several alarming isolated cases of Pod and Stem Blight have been observed in Illinois during the last few years, this disease caused light damage compared to infection with this disease at Stoneville, Miss., in 1943. There a field was blighted so early and so completely that it was not harvested. This case was reported by J. A. Pinckard, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, and the field was seen and the disease identified by W. B. Allington, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. If soybeans were to be grown extensively in the South, this disease might easily ruin much of the crop in some years. Thus the disease hazard to soybeans appears to be great in the South and for that reason it is questionable whether this crop will become of much importance in that area.

In 1940 on the experiment station farm at Urbana, Illinois, soybean pods were found to be spotted and falling off in alarming numbers when the seeds were only half grown. The same thing occurred even more severely in 1941. In the latter year R. W. Samson, Purdue, University, discovered that the pod spotting disease of soybeans (Fig. 3) is caused by the same virus that causes Ring Spot of tobacco. In 1942 an entirely different disease was noted by workers at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station which they called "bud blight" and cases of this disease were also observed in Illinois. The next contribution was made by W. B. Allington of the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, located at Urbana, Ill. He demonstrated that both of these apparently different diseases, pod spotting and dropping, and bud blight, are actually different manifestations of infections by the tobacco Ring

[1]This disease as well as most common diseases of soybeans is illustrated and discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1937, obtainable free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Spot virus. He also pointed out another symptom of this disease, namely, brown necrotic areas in the stems when they are split open, especially in the regions where leaf petioles join the stem. Sometimes this brown discoloration is near the top of the infected plants, sometimes lower down, and sometimes it is not easy to find.

The external "bud blight" symptoms consist of dwarfing and curving of the youngest parts of the stems at the top or at the ends of branches or both, and brown necrotic deformed areas on the leaves of these parts. These deformities may occur when the plants are small (Fig. 1) or any time lafer as long as there are young expanding tissues. As for the pod symptoms, spotting and dropping off are characteristic, but there are also several other diseases that cause pod spotting, as for instance, bacterial blight.

In the Northern Mississippi Valley "bud blight" appears to rival in importance the bacterial blights of which there are several. The most common one in Illinois is known as Bacterial Pustule (Fig. 2).

*SEED TREATMENTS HELP STANDS*

We have new information on seed treatments. Uniform tests with the same treatments and dosages were conducted in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. These tests were sponsored by the war service committee of plant pathologists of the Northern Mississippi Valley. Ceresan, Semesan Jr., Fermate, Spergon, and Arasan were used. In the three northern states a Manchu type soybean was used. Here Spergon at the rate of three ounces per bushel gave best increases in stand. The highest increase was 47.4 percent and the average for the three stations was 27.4 percent which was highly significant statistically. Of these locations, only the South Dakota test was harvested for yield and a significant increase in yield was obtained.

The Lincoln variety was used in the other six states. Here Arasan at 2 ounces per bushel gave the best average results, giving an increase in stand of 42.8 at Ohio and an average of 17.7 percent for all locations. These increases were significant. All six of these tests were harvested for yield with an average numerical yield increase of 3.0 percent, but none of the increases, individually by stations or as a combination of all these stations, was statistically significant.

As only one of the seven tests harvested showed a significant increase in yield in spite of more generally decisive increases in stand there is as yet no argument for the general use of seed treatments for soybeans. Apparently in these tests, which were planted at the rate of approximately 1 bushel per acre, sufficient stand for maximum yield was obtained without seed treatment. Probable benefits from seed treatment might be obtained when it is desired to "stretch" seed by sowing one-half a bushel or less per acre, or in years when there has been serious seed damage and it is not possible to obtain seed with good germinability. More data are needed before more definite conclusions can be drawn.

In order to find out what effect seed treatment might have on nodulation, the treated and untreated seed, at all the stations, were planted in split plots, one row not inoculated and the other inoculated with nodule bacteria. All plants became well nodulated irrespective of treatments used at eight of the stations; here neither nodulation nor yield was benefited by artificial inoculation. At the South Dakota Station the soil apparently was free from the nodule bacteria, and nodulation was dependent on artificial inoculation. Under those conditions, seed treatment reduced, but did not entirely prevent nodulation.

Another extensive set of soybean seed treatment tests is reported by R. H. Porter, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The seed-type bean, Mukden, was used in 13 central and eastern states. Emergence was benefited significantly at six of these places. The vegetable-type bean Kanro was used at only four locations, and in general emergence was increased significantly by treatment. Yield tests were made with these two varieties only at Iowa. Small, insignificant increases in yield were obtained. Increases in stand were not so outstanding in these tests as in the tests reported above. This can probably be accounted for at least in part by the fact that only 1½ ounces of Spergon and 1 ounce of Arasan were used per bushel which is only one-half the dosage which gave best results in the tests conducted by the Northern Mississippi Valley Committee.

An independent test was conducted by J. W. Heuberger and T. F. Manns at the Delaware Experiment Station. Significant increases in both stand and yield were obtained from the use of Arasan and Spergon.

The soybean seed treatment tests in the Northern Mississippi Valley are being continued in 1944, and tests have also been planned for the southern and eastern regions of the U. S.

—s b d—

## BULLETIN ON SOYBEANS IN HOME GARDEN

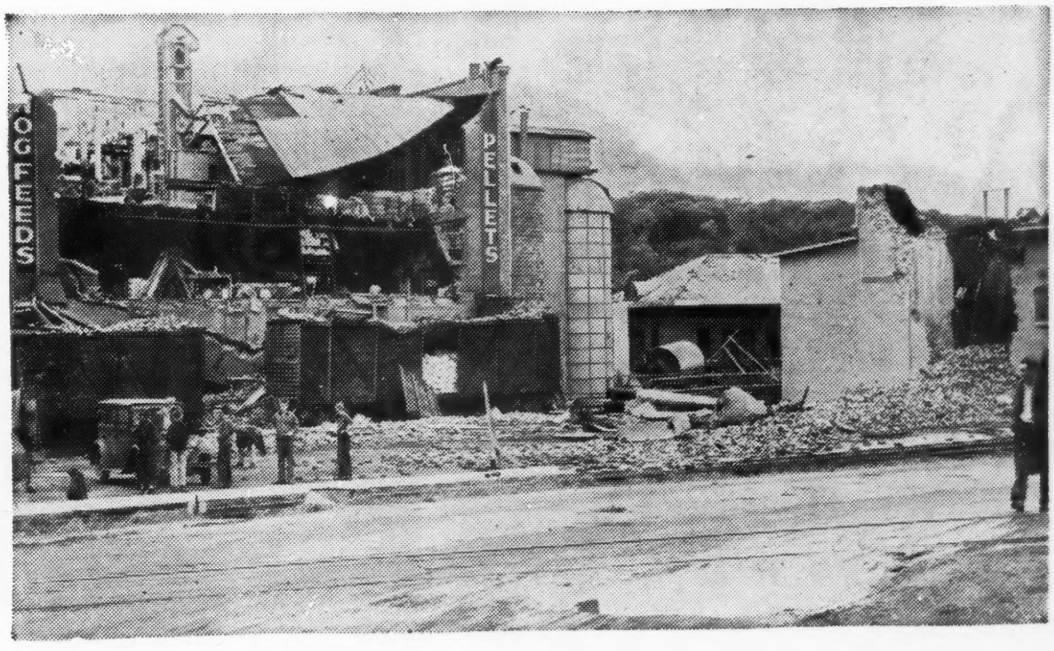
How soybeans can be grown in your victory garden and how they can be served as a new and nutritious vegetable is told in a new publication, "Soybeans from Your Victory Garden," prepared by three members of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture staff.

Directions for planting and growing edible soybeans are given by Professor W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy. Information on preparation of soybeans for table use and some interesting recipes are given by Miss Jean Simpson and Mrs. Evelyn Faulkner, of the home economics department, who also tell how to preserve soybeans by canning, freezing and dehydrating.

Copies of the mimeographed publication may be had without cost by writing to the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

# Cargill Plant Destroyed at Fort Dodge

— Des Moines Register Photo




**One of the casualties of a tornado at Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 19 was the three-story brick soybean processing plant of Cargill Incorporated. The tornado was one of several high wind storms which occurred in the state at that time.**

# *Soybeans Need Not Be* SOIL DESTROYERS

● *To cut erosion losses, soybeans should follow meadow and may replace corn in the rotation without increasing such losses, says Dwight D. Smith, Research Associate in the department of soils, University of Missouri.*

**By DWIGHT D. SMITH**

THE IMPORTANCE of putting the soybean crop in the rotation following a grass meadow for minimum erosion from that essential oil- and protein-producing crop was reemphasized by the results from the McCredie Soil Conservation Experiment Farm in 1943. Soybeans drilled solid on plowed grass meadow sod allowed only 0.6 ton soil loss per acre as erosion for the year in comparison with 6.4 tons per acre when the beans were drilled on plowed cornstalk land.

Average results from a 3-year period show the same relationship exhibited in 1943, although the ratio of soil losses for the two conditions is less striking. The beans grown on a plowed meadow sod have averaged annually 3 tons soil loss per acre in comparison with 11 tons per acre when grown on plowed cornstalk land.

The desirable soil condition that develops as a result of growing a grass-legume sod has brought about increased rainfall absorption. Bean land following sod soaked up 2.3 inches more rainfall per year than bean land following corn. Thus, the beans following sod had a greater moisture reserve in the soil for possible dry periods during the growing season.

Soybeans grown in rows of the width of the corn planter have allowed about the same erosion as from corn when grown under similar conditions, according to experiments at Bethany and Columbia. Thus, beans can replace corn in a rotation without increasing the expected erosion. In accompanying illustration (below) beans are shown growing in a contour strip in a rotation of soybeans-rye-meadow. Only limited erosion has been in evidence even after intense rain storms. Drilling the beans in rows of the width of the grain drill would have reduced the erosion nearly one-half, or to about that generally expected from small grains grown with lespedeza or clover-grass mixtures.

Another practice for reducing erosion from soybean land is the provision of a winter cover crop. If the beans are grown for hay they will be mowed and removed in August. This allows ample time to seed rye or barley by September 1. Sown at this time, the cover crop will develop to give real protection to the soil during the late fall and winter. Small grains seeded in October or later generally do not develop sufficiently to give much protection against erosion until the following spring.

Observations of terraced fields farmed on the contour and also of contoured plots or field strips with the length of slope equal to a terrace spacing have shown little soil movement during the late fall and winter following the combining of soybeans when the soil had been conditioned previously by use of soil treatments, green manure, or sod crops. A small grain in this case seeded in the late fall would have the advantage of providing better protection from the spring rains than if it were spring seeded.

Drilling of small grain between bean rows of corn planter width early in the fall before combining of the beans is a means of securing a protective winter cover crop. Its most practicable application is on sloping fields of claypan soils with the Illini variety or a bean of similar growth characteristics which will permit sunlight penetration to the soil for germination and growth of the small grain. The rye in illustration (top) was planted about September 1 between the bean rows shown below. It developed into a good cover by combining time, about October 15, when this picture was taken. With a more luxurious growth of beans, the drilling of the rye would have been delayed until shortly before the bean leaves began to dry.

The practice of growing soybeans following corn, and corn following meadow is quite common. Corn has followed the meadow to take advantage of the nitrogen left in the soil by the clover. As the soybeans are a legume they are expected to take care of their own nitrogen requirements. The excessive erosion loss for the beans following corn can easily offset this advantage, which would strongly suggest omitting the corn from the rotation on those lands where more than one year of corn at a time is improper land use.

**(Top) Rye seeded about September 1 will develop a protective cover by soybean combining time. (Bottom) Planted in a contour strip following sod, soybeans are no more conducive to erosion than corn in a similar rotation.**

# DOMESTIC OILS ONLY!

## A. S. A. Offers Amendment to Smith Margarine Bill

● *Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, vice-president of the American Soybean Association, appeared before the Senate sub-committee on agriculture June 7 in behalf of the Association and offered an amendment to the Smith margarine bill, which would extend the benefits of the bill only to domestically produced fats and oils. Newspapers, however, call the present battle "futile shadow-boxing" due to the fact that the house of representatives committee has voted against approving any margarine tax repeal bill this session.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Testimony favoring enactment of the Smith Bill (S. 1744) to remove certain federal restrictions on the sale and manufacture of margarine, but strongly recommending amendment of the measure to make it apply only to margarine made from domestic oil was voiced by Howard L. Roach, vice-president of the American Soybean Association before a Senate agriculture sub-committee June 7.

Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, farmer, was one of the supporters of the bill by Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith, Democrat of South Carolina, to remove certain restrictions on margarine. The sub-committee taking testimony on the measure is composed of Senators Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, Wilson, Republican of Iowa, Aiken, Republican of Vermont, Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma, and Russell, Democrat of Georgia.

Members of the Senate group displayed sharp interest in the suggestion of Mr. Roach to "maintain the American market for the American farmer" as far as foreign oil importations are concerned. Senator Ellender pointedly asked witnesses following Roach their views toward tax restrictions on margarine made from imported oils.

"We did not like the idea of vegetable oil being imported from the jungles of the tropics to compete with the food products that we were producing here in the United States," Roach said. "After all, we have our schools, our churches, our roads and all the rest of the things that go with a standard of living we like to enjoy, and these things cost money which we farmers must obtain by growing products on our farms and selling them to whoever will buy them. If we are to be subject to competition from people having a much lower standard of living, either we will have to learn how to produce more cheaply than they can, or lower our standard of living to theirs, or raise their standard to ours, or do a little bit of all three, and the thing we do not want to do is to lower our standard of living."

### *WANT NO CONTROVERSY*

Roach emphasized that "it is not the purpose of the American Soybean Association to become engaged in any controversy between the manufacturers of oleomargarine and the manufacturers of butter. We farmers are producing the products from which both of these articles are manufactured.

"We do not see the reasonableness," Roach continued, "of taxing one product for the benefit of another. We are concerned, however, about maintaining the American market for the American farmer," said the Association representative, and at this point he offered the following amendment to S. 1744:

That Section 4 be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. In order to remove or mitigate the restrictions which are in fact regulatory provisions restricting the use of and commerce in margarine, (1) wholesale dealers and retail dealers in margarine *manufactured from fats and oils grown and produced within the continental limits of the United States* shall not, by reason of being such dealers, be required to pay any special tax under section 3200 of the Internal Revenue Code; (2) margarine *manufactured from fats and oils grown and produced within the continental limits of the United States* which is yellow in color shall not be subject to the 10-cents-per-pound rate of tax under section 2301 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (3) no person shall be deemed to be a manufacturer of margarine or oleomargarine within the meaning of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code solely because of adding to or mixing with any margarine any substance which causes such margarine to be yellow in color."

Senator Ellender asked Roach whether "Iowa dairy farmers were opposed to the bill."

### *COMES FROM DAIRY SECTION*

"I come from a dairy section of Iowa," Roach replied. "I own several farms and manage others, and there is dairy production on all of them. I have talked to the men on these farms and have heard no opposition to the measure."

He went on to say that he "did not think margarine would ever take the place of butter," and that dairymen "had nothing to fear from margarine."

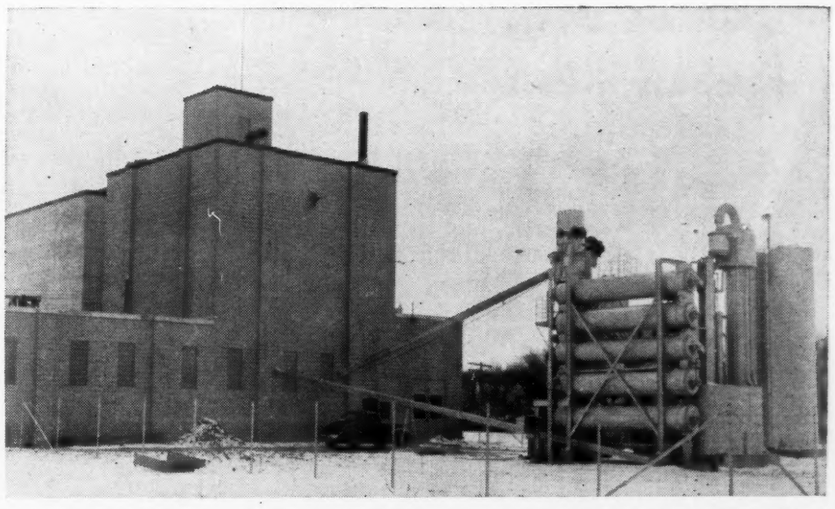
Roach testified that the American Soybean Association was "an organization of soybean growers interested in the promotion of the soybean crop and in the development of the various products manufactured from soybeans."

"Our membership is composed of farmers engaged not only in the growing of soybeans, but in the growing of all the other crops that are grown by the farmers of our nation. These same men are also engaged in the raising and feeding of livestock, in dairying and poultry production — in fact, a soybean farmer is a soybean farmer because he has practiced diversified agriculture."

Roach said the United States harvested 195,762,000 bushels of soybeans in 1943 from 10,820,000 acres, or the equivalent of 280,220,000 gallons of soybean oil.

"We soybean farmers are in the oil busi-

## New Solvent Extraction Plant of Honeymead Products Company



**This is the Spencer, Iowa, solvent extraction soybean processing plant of Honeymead Products Co., which is now in steady operation. Capacity of the plant is 2,000 bu. daily.**

**This equipment was designed by Honeymead's engineers at Cedar Rapids. It is believed that this is the first time in the history of the industry that this engineering technique has been used. Advantage of placing the extraction equipment out-of-doors is that the explosion hazard is eliminated by doing away with the possibility of trapping solvent fumes in a building.**

**Construction of a plant identical in design and equipment to the one at Spencer has been begun at Washington, Iowa, by Honeymead Products Co. Projected cost is $200,000. Several more such small processing plants are planned by the company, and are intended to process local soybeans and eliminate freight charges to and from the farmer.**

ness whether we want to be or not," he asserted.

Other witnesses appearing on the second day of the hearing included K. H. Thatcher, of the Arkansas agricultural and industrial commission, representing the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture; Donald Montgomery, consumer counsel of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), and Anton J. Carlson, Ph.D., professor-emeritus of physiology of the University of Chicago, and food consultant of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Office of War Information. All favored passage of S. 1744.

Thatcher said that "so long as any valuable food product is sold on its own merits it should not be discriminated against."

Carlson, as a nutritional authority, said "the nutritive and digestive value of good margarine was identical with that of good butter. More than rivalry between two economic groups is involved," he said. "It is a matter of health and nutrition."

*COUNSEL FOR CIO*

Montgomery said the "real issue" in the margarine legislation controversy was "per-

**Howard Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, offers an amendment to the Smith margarine bill (S 1744) in testimony before the Senate subcommittee on agriculture.**

version of public law for commercial and anti-social purposes of a private industry."

"This federal legislation for the protection of butter and the extortion of consumers sets the pattern for state legislatures," the CIO consumer counsel stated. "It creates the illusion that there is room in national policy for this unconscionable legislative larceny."

The Smith Bill (S. 1744) provides: (1) That margarine may be labelled and marketed as "margarine" instead of "oleomargarine," (2) that wholesale and retail dealers shall not be required to pay any special tax in connection with margarine sales, (3) that the 10-cents-a-pound tax on yellow margarine shall be eliminated, and (4) that no person shall be considered a margarine "manufacturer" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code because he adds to, or mixes, coloring with margarine.

As the hearing progressed, Senator Ellender, chairman of the subcommittee considering the bill, consistently made it plain, through his comment and line of questioning, that especial committee consideration would be given to two contentions raised by some supporters of the measure.

These are:

(1) That restrictions presently complained of should apply only to margarine made from foreign fats and oils.

(2) That yellow is margarine's natural color, and that a special operation, resulting in loss of some food value, is necessary to bleach the finished product because of legislative requirements.

H. A. Ruehe, Ph.D., was one of the first witnesses presented by the dairy interests in opposition to the bill. Ruehe said the soybean industry has been "misled" about the benefit to be expected from the Smith bill, contending that it would suffer from loss of the soybean meal market resulting in turn from the decrease in dairy cattle.

"Would you have a different attitude toward the bill if the tax applied only to margarine made from imported oils?" Ellender asked Ruehe.

The witness said he would be opposed to the measure in either event.

"We have evidence that margarine made from soybean oil is naturally yellow," Ellender said. "What have you to say about that?"

Ruehe said he "doubted that it had the same intensity of yellow as butter."

J. D. Jones, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., dairy farmer and publisher, asserted that "a history of the production and sale of margarine reveals the purpose of the makers and distributors to sell an inferior product in imitation of butter."

# May Meet 1944 Bean Acreage Goals

With many Midwestern sections still unrecovered from the worst flood in years, it was still too early June 1 to make an accurate estimate of the probable 1944 national soybean acreage.

However, opinions of *Digest* crop reporters and estimates of AAA committee indicate that if farmers are given a reasonable break with the weather following June 1, U. S. Department of Agriculture goals should be much more nearly met than seemed likely earlier, with the possibility that they may be met or exceeded. AAA committee estimates May 15 were that the acreage planted in the North Central Region would reach 95 percent of the goals. Excessive rainfall since then increased the likelihood that more soybeans would be planted at the expense of other crops.

A wet spring was quite general from New York state west to Dakota and Kansas. Excess moisture at planting time cut corn and oat acreage in Iowa, oat and flax in Kansas, drowned winter wheat in Illinois, and lowered the barley acreage in New York. Soybeans, which still have time to mature, will be planted on much of this ground lost to other crops.

Of course the prospects of maturing a good crop of soybeans will depend on weather conditions from now on.

Incidentally, more soybeans are being planted for forage along the eastern seaboard where perennial forage crops have been killed by drouth.

June 1 reports of *The Soybean Digest* correspondents follow:

### ILLINOIS

**A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur:** Planting date 1 to 2 weeks late with 20% planted. Excessive rains delayed seeding. Acreage about same as 1943, 101% of goals. Illini, Dunfield, Lincoln, Chief and Mt. Carmel being planted. 12% 1943 crop still on farms. Large part of this needed for seed.

**J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties:** Conditions most unfavorable during May, with some areas able to get beans planted reasonably early. 20 percent acreage planted June 1. Weed condition resulting from continued and torrential rains will make condition difficult to handle unless June brings weed killing weather. Prospect for soybean crop far from encouraging. Estimate 5% of soybean land to be disked rather than plowed. Quality of seed excellent. Lateness of season may result in some negligence in matter of inoculation, and carelessness of those factors that make for maximum yields. Varieties being planted: Illini, Dunfield, Lincoln, Richland, Chief, Mt. Carmel and Mukden. Not over 5% above seed requirements of 1943 crop still on farm.

**J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, Urbana:** Planting date 10 days to 2 weeks late, with 25% planted. Total acreage will probably reach about that of 1943. Will more nearly reach U. S. D. A. acreage goals than appeared likely earlier. Oat seedings never completed. Some of this acreage will go to beans. Illini, Dunfield and Richland being planted mainly. High waters along Mississippi in southwest Illinois will result in considerable increase in beans in flooded lands if can be seeded by July 1-15. We are attempting to compile list of surplus Richland, Dunfield and Illini seed for these areas.

**A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician in charge, Springfield:** Progress of soybean planting very uneven, probably less than week late. Well ahead of last year when state recovering from floods and excessive wet conditions on June 1. 35% planting completed, as compared to 35-60% most years this date. This a season of particularly slow progress on bottom or poorly drained lands in wetter areas. Planting farther along in important east central section than elsewhere. An increasing tendency in eastern Illinois to plant beans ahead of corn to lessen extensive corn borer infestation. Comparing soybean acreage with last year, our reports indicate all way from no change to 10 percent increase in various parts of state. Earlier indications of slight increase to decrease. Late and wet spring resulted in marked reduction in oats acreage and loss of about 80,000 acres winter wheat. Reasonable to assume shift in oat acreage plans and partial diversion of abandoned wheat acreage to soybeans will result in moderate increase over 3,444,000 acres harvested in 1943. Main varieties Illini, Richland and Chief. Virginia leading hay variety in southern Illinois. Wet spring has resulted in gains as well as losses. Subsoil moisture lowered by dry winter has been restored throughout state. Seed supplies appear to be ample, but necessary to shift supplies to deficient areas.

**John F. Bicket, AAA, Decatur:** Acreage prospect 108% of 1943, practically 100% of U. S. D. A. acreage goals. Chief and Illini predominant varieties. Very little of 1943 crop still on farms.

**Frank S. Garwood & Sons, Stonington, Ill.; for south central:** Planting some later than normal, probably 25% planted. Soybean acreage probably a little under goals. Weather conditions very spotted. Scattered daily thunder showers placed some areas behind schedule. Other areas have been able to proceed with work. Varieties: Illini, Chief, Dunfield, just a few Lincoln. 2-3% above amount needed for seeding of 1943 crop still on farms.

### IOWA

**I. J. Johnson, Iowa Experiment Station,**

**Ames:** Planting date about 2 weeks late due to general heavy rains throughout major soybean area with 5% crop planted. Acreage 2,600,000 to 2,800,000 or 30 to 40% above 1943. May increase if further delay in corn planting. This about 7% below acreage goals. Varieties being planted: Richland, Mukden, Illini, Dunfield, Habaro, Manchu. 15-20% of 1943 crop, including 1944 seed needs, still on farm.

### INDIANA

**Clark F. Baker, Indiana Agricultural Conservation Committee:** Planting date 10 days behind 5 year average, but 10 days ahead of 1943. 55% crop planted. Soybean acreage 110% of 1943, 97% of acreage goals. Weather conditions fair with exceptions in local areas. Varieties being planted, in order listed: Richland, Manchu, Dunfield, Mandell, Patoka.

**Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, for northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio:** Planting average 1 week late. 50% planted. Acreage should equal goals if weather permits. Situation very unusual and spotted. Some localities have most of beans in, others due to frequent rains have no beans in at all. Unless more favorable weather in next 10 days general outlook will be poor.

### OHIO

**Dale C. Williams:** Planting date normal with 50% planted. Acreage 10% above 1943 and 98% of goal. Weather conditions normal. Varieties: Scicto, Illini, Dunfield, Manchu. 5-10% 1943 crop still on farms.

**R. D. Lewis, agronomy dept., Ohio State University:** Planting date normal with 20-25% planted June 1. Rain interfered with oat planting and considerable of unplanted acreage will go to corn and soybeans. Too early to tell how much as rains again delaying planting. Varieties: Richland, Mingo, Illini, Dunfield, Manchu (not recommended), Lincoln, Earlyana.

**W. G. Weigle, Van Wert, for northwest:** Planting 10 days late, with 65% in. Acreage about as 1943, 90% of goals. Weather conditions very spotted, some places too wet and others too dry. Varieties planted: Richland, Dunfield, Manchu. More Richland in 1943 and 1944 than usual. Late season and relatively good crop of Richland and other early beans in 1943 caused more of swing to early varieties than should be planted in this section. This normally a Dunfield and Manchu section with some Sciotos, 2-inch rain over large area yesterday will further delay planting. 25% 1943 crop still on farms.

**G. M. McIlroy, Irwin, for central:** Planting date probably little later than normal, with 50% planted. Soybean acreage about same as 1943, slightly under goals. Lots of rain and warmer than usual since May 1. Varieties: Dunfield, Mingo, Manchu, lots of Richland and some Lincoln. 5% of 1943 crop still on farms.

### MISSOURI

**J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist in field crops, Columbia:** Planting week to 10 days late. 20% crop planted, mostly south part. Will be increase in acreage, amount depending on weather. Goals about as 1943. Weather now very good but heavy rains and floods have left land in poor physical condition. Varieties being planted: Chief, Boone, Illini, Manchu, Arksoy, Ralsoy.

**H. Baxter Hall, state AAA, Columbia:** Planting date normal, 1% planted. Acreage 125% of 1943 and 1944 goals. Weather conditions favorable. 5% of 1943 crop still on farms.

### HITLER WILL BE SORRY!

*The weather appears to be clearing, and if so, the rush will be on again generally in a big way. A week of sustained good weather for field work would push planting well along towards completion. The amount of work that can be accomplished even during a few days of good weather by farmers and machines working long days and into the night is truly amazing. — A. J. Surratt, Springfield, Ill., June 1 with the Illinois crop only one-third planted due to wet weather.*

### ARKANSAS

**Charles F. Simmons, extension agronomist, Little Rock:** Weather conditions until May 5 unfavorable for planting. Rain interfered with planting and seedbed preparation. Past 2 weeks of favorable weather devoted to planting of rice in rice area an cotton in delta. Corn and soybeans unplanted for most part. If conditions favorable next 2 weeks I think soybean acreage larger than 1943 and acreage goals will be planted. Arksoy, including Ralsoy selections, will be major variety, with Ogden and Mamloxi other 2 prominent varieties. Will be some Macoupin, Volstate, Delsta and Boone planted.

### NEW YORK

**F. P. Bussell, Cornell University, Ithaca:** Most soybean acreage in central and western counties. Because of wet weather in May oat and barley acreage cut 15 to 20 percent. Some of this may go into soybeans, which can be planted until June 15. Too early for definite information, but I would estimate soybean acreage double 1943. Wet weather until June 10 in 1943 kept many farmers from planting. Probably not over one-third acreage now planted. Varieties: Seneca, Mukden and Cayuga. Very little of 1943 crop still on farms.

### MINNESOTA

**W. G. Green, Lakefield, for southwest:** Planting late, with 10% planted. Acreage about 10% above 1943. Weather conditions too wet. Varieties: Wisconsin 606, Manchu, Richland. None of 1943 crop on farms.

**Paul H. Kirk, agricultural statistician in charge, St. Paul:** Due to extreme wet weather planting of soybeans in this state has been delayed which also makes it very uncertain as to acreage to be planted.

**John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest:** Small grain seeding crowded into corn planting period. Probably one-third of corn yet to be planted. Increased soybean acreage will go on low ground for forage. For harvest purposes call definitely for earlier maturing types. Not much of 1943 crop on farms.

*(Continued on page 13)*

## NEBRASKA TO HOLD SOYBEAN YIELD CONTEST

J. C. Swinbank, secretary of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Association, has announced that this association, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service will be co-sponsors of a soybean yield contest for Nebraska farmers this year.

The purpose of the contest is to learn more about the most successful practices being used in soybean production and to bring this information to the attention of Nebraska growers. It is hoped that the contest will also stimulate greater interest in better methods of producing this crop and thus contribute to greater efficiency in the food and war program.

Ten state prizes are offered, ranging from a $25 war bond and five bushels of certified Lincoln soybean seed for the first prize to $5 in war savings stamps and one bushel of certified seed for the tenth award. Engraved medals will also be given to the two contestants having the highest yields in each county represented in the contest. Judges for the contest will be Earle G. Reed, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, Omaha Chamber of Commerce; Walter White, Agricultural Commissioner, Omaha Chamber of Commerce; D. L. Gross, Extension Agronomist and E. F. Frolik, Assistant Extension Agronomist of the Nebraska College of Agriculture; and J. C. Swinbank.

Entries are to be made by July 15 through county agricultural agents or directly to the Nebraska Grain Improvement Association at Lincoln. Contest fields must be at least five acres in size, and if the beans are grown on a slope of more than 2 percent they must be planted on the contour or subsurface tilled. Announcements of the contest and official entry blanks are now being distributed to county agents and Nebraska soybean growers.

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## CROP REPORT

*(Continued from page 12)*

### WISCONSIN

**Geo. Briggs, Agricultural College, Madison:** Planting date normal, not over 50% planted. Difficult to determine prospective acreage. Think goals will be met. Seed sales better of late, none too brisk earlier. Varieties: Manchu, 606, Mandarin, Mukden and local Illini in south one-fourth. Small amounts of 1943 crop on farms.

**John P. Dries, Saukville, for southeastern and lake shore region:** 100% planted, with acreage 60% below U. S. D. A. goals. Weather conditions very favorable. Varieties being planted Wisconsin Manchu No. 3, Habaro, and Wisconsin 606. No beans left on farms. Price too low to encourage growing of soybeans by Wisconsin farmer. Also need for hay and corn for large cow population demands all acres to produce feed for this purpose.

### MICHIGAN

**A. A. Johnson, secretary Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing:** Planting week to 10 days late. 80% planted. Weather wet until May 25. Warm and dry since. Varieties: Richland, Mandarin, Manchu.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

**Mark Nelson, State Agricultural Conservation Committee, Huron:** March planting intentions indicated acreage equal to 54% 1943 harvested acreage. Later reports from counties indicate that because of late, wet spring small increase in crop will be obtained at expense of small grains. State committee estimates final soybean figure about 40% of 35,000 acre goal, or 60% 1943 harvested acres.

### MISSISSIPPI

**L. S. Stoner, Holly Bluff, for Yazoo County:** Planting date 30 days late. 90% planted. Same acreage as 1943. Wet weather conditions. Varieties being planted Arksoys and Ogdens.

### KANSAS

**E. A. Cleavinger, Kansas State College, Manhattan:** I estimate more than the 64% of 1943 acreage intended planting will finally be seeded due to fact that intended oat and flax seeding cut by rain. April and early May poor for seed bed preparation. Conditions fair now. Good subsoil moisture. Seedbeds still poor. Varieties: Hong Kong, Dunfield, Illini, Chief, Manchu. 5% of 1943 crop still on farms.

### CONNECTICUT

**J. S. Owens, professor of agronomy, University of Connecticut, Storrs:** Planting date normal, very little planted. Probably 50% acreage increase due to drought injuring perennial hay crops. Rainfall much below normal throughout May. Prospects for hay and pasture from perennial crops 50% of normal. Varieties being planted: Dunfield, Wilson, Manchu, Scicto.

### ALABAMA

**H. R. Albrecht, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn:** Planting 3-4 weeks late. 20-25% of corn planted. Goal of 30,000 acres for beans will probably be met as will 287,000 acre hay goal. 1944 goal 11,000 acres below 1943. Ogden being planted principally for oil, Otootan and Tanner for hay.

### VIRGINIA

**S. H. Cassell, State AAA:** Planting date about normal. Estimated 1944 acreage 145% of 1943, about 68% state goal. Weather conditions very good except in eastern area where too dry.

### NORTH CAROLINA

**J. A. Rigney, associate agronomist, State Experiment Station:** Weather conditions generally good, dry in northeast section. Three-fourths of crop planted. 1943 harvested 350,000 acres. 1944 intentions to plant 400,000 acres, approximately same as goals. Continual change in draft policy requires shifts in farming programs. Intentions to plant figure obtained early in year, may require adjustment now. Varieties, estimated: Woods Yellow 70%, Tokio 20%, Ogden just coming in. A few Mammoth Yellow remaining.

# Position of Fats and Oils

## ● IN THE WAR AND POSTWAR

**By ROBERT M. WALSH**

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. From Speech before American Oil Chemists' Society, New Orleans, La.

The discussion is divided into three sections: The economic position of oils and fats in 1944, the most likely situation in the first full year following the defeat of Germany, and the outlook for the post-war period proper, centering around 1950.

The year 1944 is marked by the largest output of oils and fats in American history, exceeding that in 1939 by about 3 billion pounds or 35 percent. Production of vegetable oils has increased 75 percent, and animal fats 25 percent since 1939. Imports, however, have declined, with a net loss since 1939 of approximately 700 million pounds. Exports have increased over 1 billion pounds in the same period. Domestic consumption, including military use, has expanded another 700 million pounds. Significant changes have occurred in manufacturers' use of oils and fats. Prices of oils and fats have risen about 77 percent since 1939, but are still far under the peak prices reached during the last war.

Reopening of the European market after the defeat of Germany will bring a significant change in the domestic oils and fats economy. Continental Europe, excluding Russia, produced 10 billion pounds annually before the war, consumed nearly 15 billion pounds. With production of animal fats and oils reduced, approximately 6 billion pounds of imports would be required by continental Europe, excluding Russia, in the first year after war to restore consumption fully to pre-war level; 2 billion pounds of imports would be needed to restore consumption to 75 percent of pre-war. Excluding supply controlled by Japanese, about 6 billion pounds of primary exports would be available in 1945. Most of this would go to Europe where maximum requirements for imports, assuming the lifting of the blockade, and including British and Russian needs, would be 9 or 10 billion pounds. Even though the maximum requirements of Europe as a whole probably will not be met in the first year after the defeat of Germany, demand for oils and fats in all accessible markets will be very strong, and a tightening situation may be expected in the United States.

The situation 5 or 6 years hence, when Far Eastern supplies presumably will be available and whaling activity will be restored on a large scale, will be affected to a very large extent by the general level of employment and income in this country and abroad. A high level of business activity would bring forth a high rate of domestic production of oils and fats, comparatively high prices, and a domestic consumption considerably greater than that in the pre-war period. Conversely, a serious depression would result in somewhat lower production, much lower prices, and domestic consumption perhaps about equal to that in 1939. Resumption of the upward trend in world production of oils and fats in evidence before the war probably will not cause serious price disturbance by 1950, but if continued unchecked might become a serious price-depressing factor in following years.

—s b d—

Higher yields per acre as a result of contour planting war crops on sloping land last year enabled northern Illinois farmers to grow as much as if they had cropped 8 percent more land up-and-down hill, a summary of farm account records showed today. Records of selected farms where the same crop was grown both on the contour and up-and-down hill showed that "around-the-hill" farming increased corn yields 5.6 bushels per acre, soybeans 1.4 bushels and oats 6.9 bushels.

*SOYBEANS . . . and People*

# EDIBLE SOYS IN NEW YORK

**By W. T. TAPLEY**

Geneva, N. Y., from Farm Research

The vegetable soybean is a new crop in New York. It is easy to grow because of high drought and insect resistance. The crop is available for use as a green vegetable at a season of the year when other garden crops on the farm are likely not to be abundant. In localities where equipment for shelling, i.e., a pea viner, is available, the vegetable-type soybean may constitute an additional crop for canning or quick freezing. These varieties are rich in proteins and have a satisfying flavor and an attractive green color when used as fresh beans.

In most 1943 seed catalogs only one variety, Bansei, was offered. The new 1944 catalogs offer a more extended list, with seed of Bansei, Eatum, Funk Delicious (late), Giant Green, Hokkaido, Jogun, Mendota, Sousei, and Willomi available. Nineteen varieties were grown in the 1943 trial plots at Geneva, including all of the above with the exception of Funk Delicious.

Vegetable soybeans are usually planted at corn planting time, May 20 to June 10. In 1943, a very wet season delayed planting until June 18. Seed was planted about 2 inches apart in rows spaced 30 inches apart.

*USED AS SHELL BEANS*

Vegetable soybeans are generally used as "green shell" beans and in this stage the edible period from the time the first pods are ready to the time dry beans are forming is from 10 to 20 days. A bushel of green soybeans in the pod weighs approximately 32 pounds and this quantity can be expected from 100 feet of row. Since the weight of shelled beans from a given weight of pods represents about 50 percent of the original weight of pods and beans, one should expect about 16 pounds of shelled beans per 100-foot row.

The chief complaints against vegetable soybeans are the difficulty encountered in hand-shelling the green beans and the readiness with which the mature beans shatter from the pods. The recommendation to make shelling easier is to pour boiling water over the soybean pods (1½ quarts to 1 pound of beans) and let them stand in the hot water for 5 minutes. Even with this treatment, it will take from 8 to 20 minutes to shell 1 pound of pods. This time varies with the variety, pod size, size of beans, tenacity of pods, and number of seeds per pod.

The average number of pods per plant with the number of pods with one, two, or three seeds per pod, and the date each variety was at the green shell stage are given in the table for the 19 varieties. In 1943, the planting season was very late (June 18 for this test), so that in a normal season the date of edible beans would be 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Giant Green produces edible beans in 88 days.

Vegetable soybeans can be successfully raised in New York and for a succession of varieties Giant Green, Mendota or Bansei, and Sousei are recommended.

**COMPARISON OF TIME OF MATURITY AND PRODUCTIVENESS OF 19 VARIETIES OF VEGETABLE SOYBEANS WITH ALL VARIETIES PLANTED JUNE 18, 1943.**

| Variety | Date Edible | Average Number of Pods per Plant With — 1 seed | 2 seeds | 3 seeds | Total | Av. No. of Beans per Plant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agate | Sept. 9 | 11.6 | 24.0 | 6.4 | 42.0 | 78.8 |
| Sac | 18 | 14.6 | 34.4 | 12.1 | 61.1 | 119.7 |
| Giant Green | 20 | 16.4 | 34.7 | 10.6 | 61.7 | 122.1 |
| Etum | 24 | 14.7 | 35.8 | 4.0 | 54.5 | 98.3 |
| Mendota | 24 | 13.3 | 34.4 | 32.5 | 70.2 | 149.6 |
| Bansei | 28 | 23.3 | 64.5 | 5.1 | 92.9 | 167.6 |
| Hokote | Oct. 2 | 11.8 | 31.8 | 2.6 | 46.2 | 83.2 |
| Chusei | 5 | 26.8 | 49.0 | 0.7 | 76.5 | 126.9 |
| Sousei | 5 | 21.9 | 37.7 | 1.9 | 61.5 | 102.5 |
| Hokkaido | 5 | 17.7 | 49.6 | 3.5 | 70.8 | 127.4 |
| Fugi | 5 | 15.2 | 43.6 | 13.2 | 72.0 | 142.0 |
| Toku | 6 | 28.2 | 48.1 | 10.4 | 86.7 | 155.6 |
| Jogun | 6 | 18.9 | 33.7 | 1.9 | 54.5 | 92.0 |
| Taste | 6 | 20.3 | 38.4 | 3.8 | 62.5 | 108.5 |
| Imperial | 6 | 21.1 | 38.4 | 4.7 | 64.2 | 112.0 |
| Tortoise Egg | 11 | 14.9 | 29.7 | 1.7 | 46.3 | 80.4 |
| Kura | 11 | 18.1 | 37.5 | 4.6 | 60.2 | 106.9 |
| Willomi | 13 | 15.7 | 41.4 | 3.0 | 60.1 | 107.5 |
| Kanro | 13 | 20.8 | 63.7 | 5.2 | 89.7 | 163.8 |

## ★ PUBLICATIONS ★

PUTTING DAIRYING ON A WAR FOOTING, Pamphlet No. 5 revised, in Wartime Farm and Food Policy Series, 64 pages, by O. H. Brownlee. Published by Collegiate Press, Ames, Iowa.

Attacks of dairy spokesmen on the original Pamphlet No. 5 because of its favorable mention of margarine created a nationwide interest in the product that could have been obtained in no other way.

The revision, now available, documents the discussion more thoroughly, in the words of college spokesmen. It also apparently does not meet with the complete disapproval of dairy groups, since they have greeted its issuance with considerable silence.

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OIL AND MEAL YIELDS PER ACRE FROM COTTONSEED, PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS, 91 pages, issued by Agricultural Adjustment Agency, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This comparison of peanut and cotton, and soybean and cotton oil and oil meal yields per acre, was made in 149 sample counties from nine cotton producing states in 1942. The study was made to show for specific areas in the south the comparative advantage of the three crops for oil and oil meal production.

For the soybean-cotton study 28 representative counties in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi were selected, from which per acre yield data were tabulated for 4,057 farms growing cotton and soybeans. The majority of these farms were in the Mississippi River Delta of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

In the areas growing cotton and soybeans, the per acre meal outturn from soybeans is approximately 1¾ times that from cottonseed. The computed meal outturn from cottonseed in the Mississippi River Delta is 448 pounds per acre, compared with 774 pounds from soybeans. In the Red River Delta and in Texas, soybeans produced more than twice as much meal per acre as cottonseed. Nevertheless, approximately one-fifth of the farms produced more meal per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans.

Soybeans did not show up so well as producers of oil in the southern states, however, though they produced more oil per acre than cottonseed in Texas and on some farms in the Red River Delta.

The high cotton yields and high oil outturn from the Arkansas Delta cottonseed puts cotton far out ahead of soybeans in the per acre production of oil. The computed oil outturn from cottonseed is 167 pounds per acre, compared with 130 pounds for soybeans. Both Louisiana and Mississippi produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans, while soybeans did better than cottonseed on the few farms included in the study from Texas. The weighted average for all areas included in the study shows that soybeans did only 90 percent as well as cottonseed in per acre oil production, ranging from 78 percent in Arkansas to 115 percent in Texas. In Arkansas 76 percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans; Louisiana, 64 percent; Mississippi, 64 percent; and Texas, 47 percent.

The Mississippi River Delta, the principal soybean area of the southern region, produced 161 pounds of oil per acre from cottonseed and only 81 percent as much or 130 pounds per acre from soybeans. In the Mississippi River Delta areas of Arkansas and Louisiana, soybeans produced about three-fourths as much oil per acre as cottonseed; in the Delta areas of Mississippi, 88 percent as much. For all the Delta areas 73 percent of the farms produced more oil per acre from cottonseed than from soybeans.

A special analysis of the data for Arkansas and Mississippi shows that 18 percent of the farms produced less than half as much oil per acre from cottonseed as from soybeans and 71 percent produced less oil per acre from soybeans than from cottonseed. Three percent of the farms produced twice as much oil per acre from cottonseed as from soybeans. These contrasts are more striking in the Mississippi River Delta areas than in other parts of these two states.

Peanuts outyielded cottonseed in both oil and protein in most of the counties in which the peanut-cottonseed comparisons were made.

The publication carries a large number of tables giving detailed results, by counties of the studies.

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## 1945 MAY BE PEAK YEAR FOR FATS AND OILS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The year 1945 is becoming more and more definitely tagged in the talk of Washington farm officials as the probable peak war year of U. S. farm production.

Next year's crop goals now under study are being shaped to the view that there must be at least one more year of big farm production. To soybean growers, this indicates that the Administration will (1) again place heavy emphasis upon the production of oil crops in 1945, (2) strive for the highest possible output of feeds, (3) continue to adjust livestock to the level of feed supplies, and (4) develop price programs that will tend to channel production into these desired lines.

The end of the war in *Europe* is the big question in shaping up next year's crop goals. Farm officials here figure that Europe will be a needy customer at least until the first harvest for which there is enough time, after the European war ends, to organize the planting. This means at least 12 to 18 months, even if Hitler's armies are knocked out by late next fall.

The most realistic planners don't expect the war in Europe to end before next spring at the earliest. By this figuring, Europe could harvest a *partial* crop in 1945, but would have to depend mainly on the "surplus" production of this and other countries during 1944 and 1945 until a full harvest was possible in 1946.

So in crop planning for next year the Administration is playing it safe; is setting its sights high for another big crop year in 1945.

How does this general picture apply to fats and oils? Economists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture think it is quite possible that the calendar year 1945 may be the peak demand year, assuming Hitler is out of the way.

They calculate exports to Britain and Russia would continue beyond the war; that Army and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation requirements for relief feeding would increase.

The economists point to the likelihood that Europe may prefer oil seeds, in order to get the meal as well as the oil. They also point out that European governments probably would look as soon as possible beyond the U. S. for sources of soil seed, especially to Africa and to South America.

The Southwest Pacific, except the Japanese mandated islands, and including New Guinea but not the Philippines, used to export about 160 million pounds of oil annually, chiefly as copra. The Japs have always guarded their figures, but it's believed the mandated islands had about 10 million pounds.

## ★ GRITS AND FLAKES ★

FROM THE INDUSTRY

Pointing toward post-war action, Purina Mills, St. Louis, has announced the establishment of a new division designed to work on post-war problems. A commodity development division has been formed with Lamar M. Kishlar, former manager of Purina research laboratories, as director. The new division will operate under the purchasing department headed by vice president J. H. Caldwell and will be responsible for developing sources of both new and present feed ingredients. H. C. Schaefer has been named to manage the research laboratory operated by the company. He formerly headed the biological laboratory. A new dealer service department has been established under the direction of D. E. Huntington. This division will furnish dealers with effective help on store and financial management and custom mixing and grinding. Associated with Mr. Huntington will be G. R. Otto in charge of store design and layout; S. C. Wise, financial analyst and advisor, and Charles S. Coyle in charge of custom mix operations. A sales service training department has also been set up with G. C. Porter as manager and J. H. McAdams as field manager.

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Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has appointed Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling to succeed Dr. Henry C. Sherman as Chief of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The appointment will take effect June 30, when Dr. Sherman will return to Columbia University to resume his duties of Professor of Chemistry. At the time Dr. Sherman came to the Bureau, it was enlarged by the transfer of the research on protein, headed by Dr. D. Breese Jones, from the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. Dr. Stiebeling came to the Bureau of Home Economics in 1930. For many years she headed the work in food economics. The techniques she has helped to develop for making food consumption surveys, studying food habits, appraising the adequacy of the diets of groups of people, and setting up practical nutritional goals in terms of everyday foods, are being widely used not only in the United States but abroad.

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LEO WILLIAMS
—Des Moines Register Photo

Formal opening of the Williams Milling Co., soybean processing plant at Sac City, Iowa was held Saturday, May 27. The plant was thrown open to visitors who were allowed to inspect machinery and equipment. Leo W. Williams (left) is president and general manager. Farmers and merchants are stockholders.

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Klare S. Markley, chief oil fat and protein division of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La., was elected president of the American Oil Chemists' Society in New Orleans, La., May 12. Other officers elected were: Robert F. King, technical director, Interstate Cotton Oil Co., Sherman, Tex., vice-president; Samuel O. Sorensen, technical director Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., second vice-president; John R. Mays, Jr., chemist Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., third vice-president; Foster D. Snell, president Foster D. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth vice-president; and John C. P. Helm, owner Helm Laboratories, New Orleans, La., secretary-treasurer.

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Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has moved its Chicago office from the mill at 927 Blackhawk St., to 904 Wrigley Bldg., 400 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11. New telephone is Superior 5860. Expansion of the company's soybean operations during the past few years made the move to more commodious offices necessary. G. E. Laugen is office manager, E. O. Paschke is in charge of soybean specialty sales and J. W. Gorman handles soybean oil meal and linseed meal sales.

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A pictorial map of the United States entitled, "Margarine Is a Product of 44 States," has been issued by National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C. It designates the states leading in producing cattle (milk solids), soybeans, peanuts, corn and cottonseed, the chief products going into margarine. The

map also depicts the license fees, taxes and other restrictions imposed on margarine by the various states.

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The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, has assembled and published in a 57-page pamphlet estimates of acreage, yield and production of soybeans harvested for beans for the years 1940-43 by counties for the 15 leading soybean producing states. The estimates were prepared by the agricultural statisticians for these 15 states, which represent about 98 percent of United States production.

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Central soya Co., Decatur, Ind., has offered a cash gift of $20,000 for purchase of a 160-acre farm for use as an Adams County airport, H. W. McMillen, president of the company, announces. The farm is owned by the Central Sugar Co., another McMillen enterprise, and is the site recommended by an engineer of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

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Plant of Allied Mills, Inc., Taylorville, Ill., burned May 14, the fire destroying 100,000 bushels of soybeans and three carloads of soy oil. Interior of the 90-year-old brick building was demolished.

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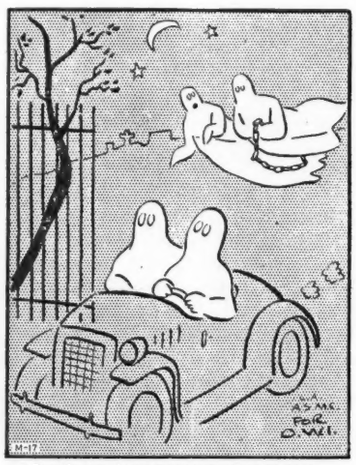
Fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion damaged a soybean bin on the second floor of the Sioux Soya plant, Sioux City, Iowa, May 17.



"THEY'RE HAUNTING THE SAME HOUSE TO SAVE GAS AND OIL."

Douglas County, Ill., farmers have shown considerable interest in the processing of soybeans but have decided to mark time until the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association have time to study the whole field, reports the Illinois extension service. Douglas County is in the heart of the soybean area, but on the other hand is near large and efficient established processing facilities.

## Market Street

**We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.**

**Rate: 5c per word per issue.**
**Minimum insertion $1.00.**

PRETTY GIRLS ART PICTURES — Photos, Cards, Pin-ups, Books, etc. Large Assortment $1.00 postpaid. 32 page illustrated Catalog 10c. Artwell, Box 3550, D-1288, Chicago 54, Illinois.

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FOR SALE — Bansei soybeans. High germinating and best quality. We have plenty of variety pure Bansei Edible Soybeans and can make special price for immediate delivery. O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Marysville, Ohio.

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FOR SALE: Used Steel Storage Tanks, 8,000, 10,000, 12,000, 18,000 gal. And other sizes. Stanhope, Wayne, Penna.

# WASHINGTON DIGEST

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

## Maltas Back to Staley's

Ken Maltas, head of the protein feed section of the Feed and Livestock Branch of WFA's Office of Production, has returned at the request of his company to the A. E. Staley Co. of Decatur, Ill.

Maltas was one of the best-liked industry representatives to serve in War Food Administration. He was loaned by Staley to WFA to help out with the knotty protein distribution problem last winter. He will continue to serve as an advisor, returning to Washington each month to serve on the protein feeds allocation committee.

## Soybean Crop Insurance

Crop insurance for soybeans came within legislative gunshot this month for the first time with the favorable report of the House Agriculture Committee on the Fulmer Bill (H.R. 4911) authorizing "trial insurance" on a wide range of crops, including soybeans.

If passed, the bill would empower the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to try out insurance on soybeans in not more than 20 representative counties for a period of three years, providing enough production data were available to make the test. Pending passage of the bill, the corporation has made no study of individual farm soybean yields and was in no position to say whether data were available.

The proposed trial insurance would provide coverage on either 75 percent of the yield or on 75 percent of the investment in the crop. The investment would be based on costs of preparing the land, labor, seed, planting, cultivation, disease or insect control, harvesting, hauling to market, fertilizer, use of the land, and such other costs as the corporation would determine.

At the end of the three-year trial period, the corporation would report to Congress, make recommendations as to whether the insurance should be extended.

As *The Digest* went to press, the Fulmer Bill was before the Rules Committee, with prospects fair that it would be entered on the House calendar for comparatively early consideration.

## Soy Soup Program

When the Army recently announced a moratorium on dry soup purchases, including pea-soya and bean-soya soups, it was reported that the reason was unfavorable public reaction in Italy. The so-called "refusal" of Italians to eat the dry soups led many officials in relief agencies, civilian and military, to question the possibility of using a number of new products, including soya soups and stews, as well as soya flour, for post-war relief.

It is difficult to get a full, official explanation. But from the facts that have come to light it appears that the Army attempted to distribute the dry soups through normal commercial channels, setting a relatively low price. The Italians did not respond to *buying* as much as expected.

A number of government officials who have had a hand in the development of "lend-lease" soup, and who have urged its use for relief, express the belief that commercial distribution won't work. Their view is that even though the prepared soup may resemble closely a familiar food, the dry powder is new and strange. They doubt that housewives can be expected to buy an unfamiliar item and learn how to use it. And they point out that there won't be an opportunity to develop an educational campaign in liberated, war-torn countries.

Originally developed for use in the school lunch program, the soup has been designated for use in central feeding places. In liberated Europe the soup, stew and other food items can be used effectively in schools, hospitals, internment camps, soup kitchens, refugee centers, restaurants, and similar places. Authorities expect that as a result of the displacement of some 30 million people, destruction of houses and public utilities, orphaning of millions of children and widespread disease, there will be large-scale public feeding programs.

Experience has indicated that retailing or free distribution have not been an effective means of introducing soya flour in Europe. While today there is some off-the-shelf demand for soya flour in Britain, it is doubted that European housewives could be taught soya cookery in the early post-war period. But during the war, mixing and milling regulations have been adopted throughout Europe to economize on flour. Wheat flour has by law been mixed with rye, potato, and rice flour and other substances, some of them less palatable. Officials see in this method an opportunity to introduce soya in bread.

## Dunbar Heads Food and Drug

Continuation of the policies established in the Food and Drug Administration under Dr. Walter G. Campbell, retired commissioner, is assured with the appointment last month of Dr. Paul Dunbar as Campbell's successor.

Dr. Dunbar has had an important hand in developing policies in the administration of food and drug laws over the last 20 years. He is one of the original group of chemists selected for the enforcement of the Food and Drug Act of 1906. Working up through the old Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Dunbar became assistant chief of Food and Drug Administration when it was organized in 1927.

In 1942, Dunbar became associate commissioner. Charles W. Crawford, an assistant commissioner since 1942, became the second-ranking officer of Food and Drug with Dunbar's elevation to the top post.

## Brazil Is Interested

Brazil is interested in expanding its production of soybeans as a further source of vegetable proteins, Dr. Apolonio Sales, the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, told *The Digest* in an interview this month.

Dr. Sales arrived in Washington June 1 for a six-week tour and study of the U. S. farm production effort in two main agricultural areas of the United States, including the Mid-West where he will spend three days in Iowa.

"I want to see the tremendous agricultural production effort you are making to help win the war," Dr. Sales said. He expressed particular interest in soybeans, which are raised experimentally in Brazil but not produced on any sizeable scale.

The Minister's interest in soybeans is mainly nutritional. He said that President Vargas of Brazil has launched a campaign to improve the nutritional condition of the country, and that soybeans, as a rich source of vegetable protein, would fit into that picture.

## IN THE MARKETS

# HEAVY CRUSHINGS REDUCE SOYBEAN SUPPLIES

• **QUARTERLY SOYBEAN MARKET REVIEW.** Stocks of soybeans on April 1, 1944 were 5 percent smaller than a year ago in spite of the largest crop on record, the War Food Administration reports. Crushings during the first half of the season reached a new high record of nearly 74 million bushels. Demand for soybean oil, cake and meal have kept soybean prices at maximum levels for over a year.

Soybean stocks in all positions April 1 amounted to 110,128,000 bushels compared with 115,957,000 on April 1, 1943. A larger portion of the stocks were in crushing plants and in terminal markets this year while last year a larger portion remained on farms. Stocks in crushing plants and terminal markets totaled 47,993,000 bushels on April 1, 1944 and 31,513,000 on April 1, 1943, while farm stocks totaled 40,428,000 bushels this year compared with 54,350,000 last year on April 1. On the basis of estimated supplies at the beginning of the season and stocks on April 1, disappearance of soybeans from October 1943 through March 1944 amounted to 98,177,000 bushels compared with 77,198,000 for the same period in 1942-43. Should the disappearance for the remainder of the season equal that of April through September 1943, stocks on October 1 would be only 6,714,000 bushels, or about the same as on October 1, 1942.

Production of soybeans for seed reached a new high in 1943, amounting to 195,762,000 bushels compared with 187,155,000 bushels in 1942 and 105,587,000 in 1941. Production for seed has increased steadily in the past 20 years. The average was 6,874,000 bushels for the period 1925-29, 16,603,000 bushels for 1930-34, and 56,167,000 bushels for 1935-39. Based on average yields for the past five years and the indicated planted acreage as of March 1, the production for seed this year is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels.

The quality of the 1943 inspected soybean crop is much better than either the 1942 or 1941 crop. Of the inspected receipts of soybeans, October through April this season, 87 percent graded No. 2 or better while only 32 percent graded that well in the corresponding months last season. Inspected receipts of soybeans totaled 73,805 carlots for the first seven months of this season compared with 56,934 for the same period last season. Of the inspected receipts during the 1942-43 crop year, 31 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 34 percent for the 1941-42 crop.

Crushings of soybeans for oil has increased considerably in the past few years. Crushings for the first six months of this season totaled 73,629,000 bushels compared with 62,670,000 in the corresponding months of a year ago, an increase of 17 percent. From October 1942 to September 1943, crushings amounted to 132,573,000 bushels compared with 77,129,000 bushels for the 1941-42 season.

Consumption of soybean products for food has assumed important proportions. The importance of the use of soybean oil in food products has been recognized for some time, while only recently has the use of soybeans in the production of flour and grits been important. In 1943 the consumption of soybeans for flour and grits totaled 6,872,000 bushels compared with 2,640,000 in 1942. Consumption of soybeans for the first quarter of 1944 amounted to 2,424,000 bushels compared with 1,640,000 bushels in 1943 and only 432,000 for the first quarter of 1942.

The season average price received by farmers for the 1943 crop is estimated at $1.83 per bushel which is 98 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. For the 10-year (1932-41) period farm prices of soybeans averaged about 47 percent above those for corn, while the 1943 season's average for soybeans is 69 percent above the corn price.

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• **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Inspected receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in April, to a total of 3,709 cars compared with 5,066 cars in March. Inspected receipts for the period from October to April this season were 73,805 cars compared with 56,934 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of soybeans inspected in April was slightly lower than the preceding month, 90 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 92 percent in March. Ten percent fell in the lower grades in April compared with 8 percent in March and 13 percent in February. Eighty-seven percent graded No. 2 or better from October through April this season compared with 32 percent for the corresponding months last year.

Inspections of soybeans in April include truck receipts equivalent to about 24 cars.

SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS, APRIL 1944, IN CARLOTS*

| Class | Grade No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 3 | No. 4 | Sample | Total April 1944 | Tot. Oct. 1, 1943 to Apr. 30, 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellow | 1,965 | 1,360 | 268 | 43 | 39 | 3,675 | 73,264 |
| Green | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 35 |
| Brown | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 22 |
| Black | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 6 | 194 |
| Mixed | 6 | 18 | 1 | — | 2 | 27 | 290 |
| Total cars | 1,972 | 1,380 | 270 | 43 | 44 | 3,709 | |
| Percentages | 53 | 37 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 100 | |
| October-April, Cars | 39,812 | 24,277 | 8,130 | 1,064 | 522 | | 73,805 |
| 1943-44, Percentages | 54 | 33 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 100 |
| October-April, Cars | 7,567 | 10,929 | 9,700 | 7,128 | 21,610 | | 56,934 |
| 1942-43, Percentages | 13 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 38 | | 100 |

*Truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bushels equal 1 carlot.

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• **MARCH WFA DELIVERIES.** Deliveries during March of food and other agricultural products by the War Food Administration to all claimant agencies totaled 798,736,255 pounds compared with 865,884,856 pounds delivered in February. This total includes lend-lease shipments,

cash sales to the armed forces and other government agencies, supplies for the Carribbean and Territorial Emergency Programs, and direct distribution to civilian groups.

| Commodity | March | January 1, through March 31, 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| Margarine | 4,111,075 | 18,803,240 |
| Shortening | 345,390 | 2,173,197 |
| Vegetable oils | 23,071,356 | 41,658,479 |
| Soybean oil | 74,000 | 166,000 |
| Soy flour and grits | 10,210,700 | 49,008,350 |
| Soybeans | — | 3,849,600 |
| Soybean oil meal | 172,000 | 172,000 |

● **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** By members of Institute of Shortening Mfgrs., Inc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending May 6, lbs. | 5,312,732 |
| Week ending May 13 | 5,241,176 |
| Week ending May 20 | 5,985,176 |
| Week ending May 27 | 5,176,977 |
| Week ending June 3 | 6,135,389 |

● **STOCKS.** War Food Administration report of soybean stocks in commercial storage.

| | 1944 | 1943 |
|---|---|---|
| May 9, bus. | 10,301,743 | 2,740,000 |
| May 16 | 9,705,687 | 2,818,000 |
| May 23 | 8,911,200 | 2,984,000 |
| May 31 | 8,077,054 | 2,811,000 |
| June 6 | 7,474,806 | 3,114,000 |

Approximately 35.3% of the available commercial storage was filled June 1, 1944 compared with 42.9% May 1, 1944 and 55.0% June 1943.

War Food Administration reports deliveries of edible fats and oils for lend-lease shipment from the first lend-lease shipment in 1941 to May 1, 1944 to have reached a total of 2,318,900,000 lbs.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS

● **1944 SOYBEAN SUPPORT PROGRAM.** Following are the details of War Food Administration's support program for 1944 crop soybeans, as announced May 19:

**Support Prices:** The base support price to all farmers will be $2.04 per net bushel for green and yellow soybeans grading U.S. No. 2 with moisture content of 14 percent delivered by farmers to a country elevator, processing plant, or other normal delivery point. (Base support price on 1943-crop soybeans was $1.80.)

**A premium** of 1 cent per bushel will be paid for each ½ percent under 14 percent moisture content, down to and including 11 percent. **A discount** of 1½ cents will be made for each ½ percent in excess of 14 percent moisture content, up to and including 18 percent, and a **discount** of 2 cents for each ½ percent in excess of 18 percent moisture content. Moisture determinations will be rounded to the nearest ½ percent.

A **discount** of ½ cent per bushel will be made for each pound under 54 pounds per test weight bushel. Test weight determinations shall be rounded to the nearest pound. A **discount** of ¼ cent per bushel will be made for each 5 percent or fraction thereof in excess of 15 percent of split soybeans.

A **discount** of two-tenths of a cent per bushel will be made for each 1 percent of green damage in excess of 3 percent total damage. When soybeans contain total damage in excess of 3 percent, the first 3 percent of total damage will be considered to be damage other than green damage.

A **discount** of ½ cent per bushel will be made for each 1 percent of damage (other than green damage) in excess of 3 percent, but not in excess of 25 percent. For each 1 percent in excess of 25 percent but not in excess of 60 percent a **discount** of 1 cent per bushel will be made; and for each full 1 percent in excess of 60 percent, a **discount** of 1½ cents per bushel. Damage determinations will be rounded to the nearest 1 percent.

The total weight of foreign material and dockage combined in excess of 2 percent shall be deducted from the total gross weight of soybeans delivered when determining the net number of bushels of soybeans. No discount will be made for soybeans having an odor due solely to green damage.

**Loans to Farmers:** Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be available to farmers at rates equal to the support prices to producers for soybeans of any class having a moisture content not in excess of 14 percent, grading No. 4 or better with respect to all other grade factors, and stored on farms in approved storage facilities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and in any other states where farm storage loans for soybeans may be approved by Commodity Credit Corporation. In addition to the applicable loan rate, a storage advance of 7 cents per bushel will be made at the time the loan is made. Loans will be available through January 31, 1945, and will mature on demand, but not later than April 30, 1945. All loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum.

**Purchases from Farmers:** County AAA committees will be authorized to purchase soybeans from producers at the support prices for the account of CCC, the soybeans to be stored in CCC bins or disposed of as directed by CCC.

**Purchases through Warehousemen:** CCC will offer to buy soybeans through county and terminal warehousemen at the support price plus 5 cents per bushel in the case of purchases from country elevators, or plus 6½ cents per bushel in the case of purchases through terminal warehousemen. Provisions of the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement will apply to soybeans purchased from country elevators and terminal warehousemen and stored with them after purchase, except that on soybeans purchased from country elevators no loading out charge will be allowed.

**Contracts with Processors:** CCC will offer to make contracts with processors who pay farmers not less than the minimum support prices, providing for the purchase of soybeans from processors at a uniform price of $2.04 per bushel for all green and yellow soybeans and $1.84 per bushel for all brown, black, and mixed soybeans. These soybeans will then be sold to the processor by CCC at variable prices depending upon the oil content of the soybeans and the size, type and location of the plant.